

Good Morning

108

The Daily Paper of the Submarine Branch
With the Co-operation of the Office of Admiral (Submarines)

Ron Richards' Shop Talk

FROM 13, Harwood's Road, Watford, Herts, Marjorie Thomas writes to say that, regarding the adoption of a submarine, she has written to the crew, sent them books, one packet of playing cards, and has prayed for them. She goes on—

"I am knitting for the Navy, and sometime hope to be able to knit some wristlets for the crew."

"I have a Lone Guide Company and prepare and send to them a magazine. A Lone Guide Company includes girls who go to high schools who do not run Guide Companies. . . .

"We are six at the moment, but any day I may be three or sixteen, there is no telling, and I try to keep in touch by posting a round-robin magazine. The magazine and I try to give them on paper all the pleasures of a regular guide company. The submarine, amongst other things, represent the good turn: 'I promise to do at least one good turn every day.' . . .

"Some of my girls come from well-known families, but most are either at school in Hertfordshire or live in Hertfordshire."

"All for now, as I have heaps to do. . . ."

Sorry there is not room for Miss Thomas's picture.

A LETTER from "Somewhere under the Indian Ocean" is signed L. Tel. Brigham Young. Are you the guy who was on "Tribune"? Seems years since you broke the ice on Fleet Street—glad to hear from you again. I paid a flying visit to "Tribune" the other day. Only man I remembered was P.O. Parkin, whose home is at Worthing.

But to go back to your letter: So there's big eats on the age of Katie Hepburn, eh! Well, pal, dig out, the lady was born on November 9, 1909, in New England. She has auburn hair and green-grey eyes; started acting at college, and later went into theatre and later films. The

picture of Kate is on the way to A.B. "Flossie" Watman—hope he likes it, and that the inspiration (some people call it that) gained therefrom will compensate him for his loss.

So the Grable goes down well, huh? Thought she had passed out of favour by this time. However, assure "Bolton" "Dillon," "Slash" Garvin and "Wop" Seft that the blonde is on the way out. The Hayworth hag is in the bag, too. You naughty sailor—what do you mean by "stripped for action"?

THE next request, I must refuse—sorry, chum, but I cannot, in fairness, to the girls, publish their private addresses. However, you know most of their names; why not write to the theatre?

Serious for a moment, I am glad you get fun out of "Good Morning"—let us know if there are any changes you would like.

What was that final crack about Wrens changing into night-dresses? I don't get it. See you soon, Brig.

AS matey a letter as I have ever received comes from the Cox'n of H.M. Submarine "Templar." C.P.O. Statt must have thought quite a bit before writing. He is constructive and kind in the extreme.

How right you are about Jack being suspicious, Cox'n—but, as you say, we are in now, and the fellows do accept us as oppos of a kind, and treat us accordingly. For that, I need hardly mention, we are more than gratified. When I go to depot ships now, I am a trifle embarrassed at the readiness with which the chaps are prepared to tear strips off things.

When "Good Morning" says good-night, I am going to write about my experience at depots and in submarines. I have met a lot of submariners, and I know a little about you know.

This is What the Buddhists Believe

THERE are estimated to be over 150,000,000 Buddhists in the world. The religion originated in India and spread from there to Ceylon, Burma, Siam, China and Japan, and it is in these countries that its followers are chiefly found to-day. The faith is that of those who follow Gautama Buddha, the name Buddha meaning "The enlightened One" and Gautama being a family or "clan" name.

There is no contemporary record of the life of Buddha and accounts written after his death differ in their details.

Some scholars have averred that the stories of Buddha are mythology rather than history, but there is general agreement on some points. The date of his birth is uncertain. It may have been as early as 543 B.C., or it may have been 483 B.C. He was the son of a King ruling at the foot of the Himalayas and seems early to have been marked for religion. According to the subsequent accounts, he was of divine

origin, the fruit of a virgin birth. At the age of 29, he left his life of luxury to lead the life of an ascetic and six years later received Enlightenment—the spot where this enlightenment came to him under a tree

J. M. BARDON
writes on the
Religions of the
East

is the supremely sacred one for Buddhists.

Subsequently, he taught and formed a body of followers or "order of monks" who took vows of poverty, chastity and obedience. He spent his life going from place to place and teaching, dying at the age of 80.

Such in brief are the generally agreed upon facts of his life.

Ghosts of Knutsford

By Raymond Foxall

THE ghosts of Cheshire's past still haunt the narrow streets of Knutsford. It is a little sister to Chester and to York, and the historians say that once its name was Canutesford—the ford of King Canute. I discovered that Knutsford is the country town which set the fashion in May Queens throughout England. It began

the quaint custom in 1864, and the Princess Royal visited the festival in 1929, giving permission for Knutsford's annual event to be known ever afterwards as the "Royal" May Day Festival.

When the war began, and the town crowned no more "queens," Knutsford's procession had been still the most brilliant of them all. And now the famous heath is just a stretch of half-derelict huts.

The George Inn, 14th century coaching inn, has been "royal," too, since the Duchess of Kent and the young Princess Victoria slept in the ancient hostelry.

There is an old coachway leading like a tunnel through the building, but the interior proves just as interesting. At the top of the wide oak staircase there is a wise old clock, and in every room is at least one piece of genuine antique furniture. A mature oak bureau bears the inscription, "H. N. 1790—Victory."

The authorities say that the writing is unmistakably that of Lord Nelson himself.

Trumpet Major William Smith (1822-1879), the man who sounded the charge at Balaklava, is buried in the parish churchyard, and his fearsome picture hangs proudly on the wall of the public library.

The roots of this little town go back 1,800 years. There is a Holford Street, a Tabley Street, and a High Street. They are portions of the Roman Road.

In this town is one of the oldest cottages in England. On the timbers, grained and scarred and shapeless, is the date 1411. That was a century before America had been discovered.

BOUQUETS just make us feel foolish . . .
BRICKBATS are what we really enjoy. So let's hear from you.

Address:

"Good Morning,"

c/o Press Division,

Admiralty, London, S.W.1



Following his death Councils were held in order to fix the canon or faith. But the Buddhists became torn by schisms. It was persecuted in India—Buddha had attempted to do for the religion of India what Jesus did to the faith of Palestine, to tear away the ritual and find the reality underneath.

To-day there are many sects and many different rituals, but there remain certain fundamentals of the faith which have appealed very greatly to thousands far outside the Orient because of their beauty. Like Christianity, Buddhism is a faith of love and gentleness. It is not, however, easy for the Western mind to grasp its faith because it is so essentially different in philosophy.

The Four Sublime Truths of Buddhism upon which all followers are agreed have been stated by Sir Willen van Hultsteijn as follows:—

All existence is evil, because all existence is subject to change and decay. The source of this evil is the desire for things which are to change and pass away.

This desire and the evil which follows it are not inevitable, for if we choose we can arrive at Nirvana, when both shall wholly cease.

There is a fixed and certain method to adopt, by pursuing which we attain this end, without possibility of failure.

This way of attaining the end is famous even to those who have never studied Buddhism as the "Eightfold Path." It may be stated as follows:—

1. Right views, free from superstition or delusion.
2. Right aims or resolve involving renunciation.
3. Right speech, which includes being open, honest and kindly.
4. Right conduct or action, being pure in body, refraining from killing.
5. Right living, bringing hurt or danger to no living thing, pursuing the right means of livelihood.
6. Right effort by self-training and self-control.
7. Right mindfulness or awareness, the control of impulses and the constant recollection that everything is subject to decay.
8. Right meditation.

Buddhism is remarkable, if not unique among religions, in asking for no "faith." The beginner is not asked to accept the Eightfold Path or anything else as a dogma to believe in on "faith." He is asked to examine them and any other beliefs he may have and to arrive at the conclusion that the views are right quite rationally. Buddhism has never used force to proselytise, nor has it persecuted other religions or claimed that it is the sole repository of Truth. Buddhism maintains that intellectual adherence is not enough—the religion must be lived. It is for this reason that it is impossible for a Buddhist to follow a number of trades or professions, such as that of soldier.

It is an extremely difficult religion because it insists on the individual doing so much for himself, which may explain many corruptions that have entered into it in the East, as distinct from the original teachings of Buddha.

Two words from Buddhism are familiar to everyone—Nirvana and Karma. Both are usually misunderstood. Nirvana is not "Nothing" or ultimately annihilation.

A noted Bishop many years ago studying Buddhism was fascinated by its humanity and beauty but concluded that it was marred "by an inexplicable and a deplorable eccentricity which merely promises men as a reward for their moral efforts the bottomless gulf of annihilation."

He had not understood what the Buddhist conceives by Nirvana. Buddha himself is stated to have said, "When thou hast understood the dissolution of all the fabrications, thou shalt understand that which is not fabricated." The "fabrications" are all the physical and mental attributes of man, even what we understand by his personality. All this, by Buddhist teaching, is what makes for pain and suffering.

"With the departure of desire and aversion, there departs also the capacity to suffer. He is no longer compelled to act as a cog in the wheel of existence. He has reached the goal of Deliverance and Enlightenment—Nirvana." (Kenneth Walker.)

Nirvana might be described as what we understand in the West by "immortality" or "Heaven," but is in fact philosophically completely different. The Buddhist does not believe in a "soul." And a disciple may reach "Nirvana" during life. But the question whether such a one exists after death, Buddha deliberately would not say.

Karma is the doctrine of retribution or possibly it would be more correct to say that every act in one's life must have consequences in the next.

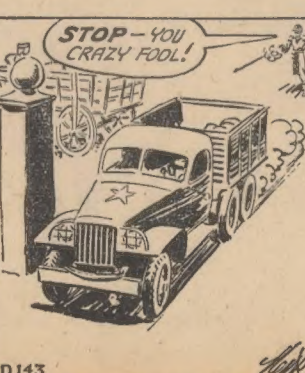
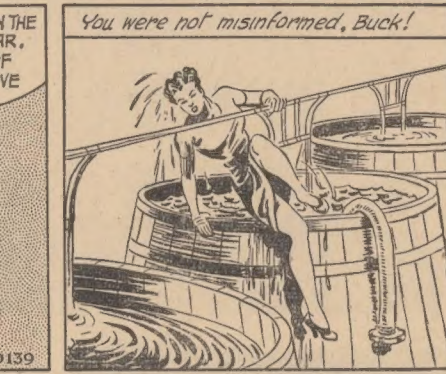
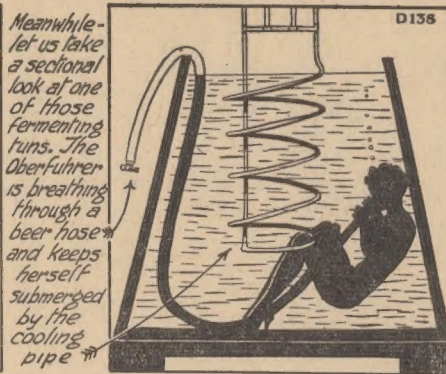
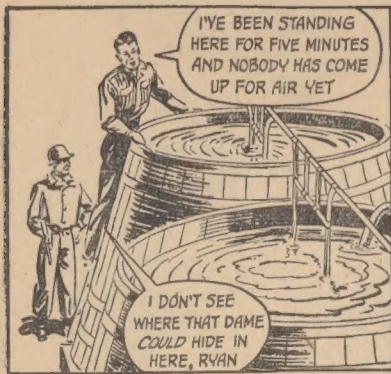
There is "good" Karma as well as evil Karma. "Karma" is the most essential property of all beings; it is inherited from previous births, it is the cause of all good and evil and the reason why some are mean and some exalted when they come into the world. It is the shadow which accompanies the body.

It will be seen from this that the doctrine of the transmigration of souls or reincarnation is implicit in Buddhism.



Smiles outside the Palace after an investiture—P.O. Allanson, D.S.M., C.E.R.A. Hutchins, D.S.M., C.E.R.A. Walker, D.S.M., Stoker P.O. Bulliment, D.S.M.

BUCK RYAN



STAMP MARKET NEWS

By J.S. Newcombe

THE most unusual and probably the most valuable stamp collection in New Zealand is the property of the State, says a New Zealand Government news cable. It is kept in 50 or 60 albums by the Post and Telegraph Department, which has been compiling stamps from all over the world since 1886, when New Zealand became a signatory to the Universal Postal Union, which redistributes from Berne special stamp issues received from every member country.

The collection includes the first British stamp issued—the Penny Black, dated 1840—and the first New Zealand stamp issued in 1875. New Zealand has had eight different issues of postage stamps, two of airmail stamps and three of exhibition stamps. In addition to the Victory, Jubilee, Coronation, Chambers of Commerce and Centennial sets, there have also been Health Benefit stamps since 1939, and the Anzac stamp in 1936.

This country, I feel, would be more popular with collectors if there were fewer varieties of perforation, watermark, paper and whatnot, which must run into hundreds.

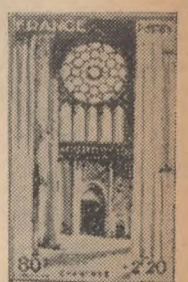
WHEN the Russians liberated Danzig, collectors realised that the probable last chapter in the philatelic history of this city was being written. The statesmen of Versailles declared Danzig a free city, but it had a chequered history afterwards, which is well illustrated in our stamp albums.

The first swastika to appear on a Danzig stamp formed part of the design of the 1937 set of two which commemorated the foundation of the settlement at Magdeburg. The same year saw the issue of two miniature sheets which pictured, in surrealist design, the ancient St. Mary's Church or "Marienkirche."

Schopenhauer, the philosopher, who was born at Danzig on February 22, 1788, had his 150th birthday commemorated by three values in 1938, and this marked the beginning of the swastika watermark in Danzig stamps.

The last stamps to be published before the city's return to the Reich were in honour of famous German doctors and scientists; these included portraits of Robert Koch, who discovered the tuberculosis bacilli, and W. K. Roentgen, the discoverer of X-ray.

Altogether an interesting subject, which repays study and is a sound investment.



THE latest addition to the ranks of the stamp-issuing Feudatory States of India is that of Bahawalpur (Sind), where, according to an official communique circulated by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, New Delhi, "the Government of India have permitted the Government of Bahawalpur State to introduce, with effect from the 1st of January, 1945, Bahawalpur State Service stamps for use on official correspondence within the limits of the State."

These Service stamps are pictorial, six in number, engraved and recess printed by De La Rue, of London, with vignettes in black, of camel and foal, pelicans, railway bridge, etc. The colours and values are 1/2 anna green, 1a red, 2a violet, 3a olive, 8a brown, 1 rupee orange.

If these stamps are no more popular than those of the other States—and I see no reason why they should be—one can only comment "So what?"

RECENT issues illustrated in this column are two French stamps from a set showing Famous Cathedrals.

"Fuse" Wilson Hits GLASGOW



Coming up for fair, our intrepid cameraman looses off a strip of film in the general direction of Buchanan Street. He thinks he was standing on the corner of St. Enoch Square at the time.



Rounding the corner into Union Street, "Fuse" snapped this American gob discussing the sordid commercial details preparatory to saying it with flowers.



The curtain goes down for the last time—as "Fuse" goes down for the third time—on Glasgow's very successful pantomime, "Robinson Crusoe," at the Alhambra.



Glaswegians will be overcome to learn that "Fuse" Wilson believes that the citizens of the Empire's second city are called "Glasgollians." If that's his opinion, he'd better keep it to himself when in the vicinity of Sauchiehall Street!



Here is Will Fyfe, the star of "Robinson Crusoe." Our cameraman called on Glasgow's favourite comedian at the precise moment when a case of Drambuie was being delivered. After he'd had a couple, on this particular Saturday night, Glasgie was certainly going round and round!



We don't know whether we would be giving any information to the enemy if we say that it was raining when this picture of the Argyle Arcade was taken. Anyway, it was. That's why Wilson was there—just keeping dry, the rat.